

CAMPELFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

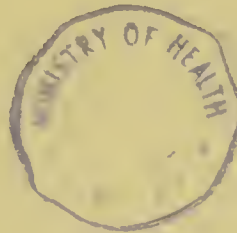
A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1960



Health Area Office,
LAUNCESTON,
Cornwall

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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CAMELFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee 1960

Cllr. J.A.M.Kent - Chairman
Cllr. F.J.W.Whiting - Vice-Chairman

Cllr. P.W.M.Banbury	Cllr. G.A.Iles
" W.Boney	" S.C.Langdon
" H.Bray	" A.S.MacPherson
" F.Cann (from September 1960)	" J.Matthews
" J.W.P.Coggin	" M.Olde
" J.R.Collett	" W.E.Parsons
" W.Colwill	" K.A.Sprayson
" E.Dennis	" Mrs.J.M.Symons
" E.R.Elson	" T.B.Wakeham
" W.H.Flower (Deceased August 1960)	" J.Ward
" C.C.H.Greaves	" W.Ward
" W.J.Harris	" Mrs.J.B.Whitehouse
" H.C.Hawken	" A.D.Wroth
" F.Heard	" W.H.Venning
" M.H.Hicks	
" W.T.Hilton	

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

Medical Officer of Health: W.Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health - Launceston Rural District Council
Launceston Borough Council
Bude/Stratton Urban District Council
Stratton Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer: Area 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer: Cornwall County Council

Public Health Inspector:

R.R.Haylett, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	52,544
Population	7,180
No. of separate dwellings occupied	2,475
Rateable Value 1960	£60,127
Product of ld. rate	£241

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
Legitimate	81	40	41	11.56
Illegitimate	2	1	1	

Stillbirths 1 - 1 12.05 per 1,000 total births

Deaths (all causes)

96 51 45 13.37

Deaths from Puerperal Causes - NIL
 Puerperal and post abortive
 Sepsis - NIL
 Other Puerperal Causes - NIL

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

1 - 1 12.05

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	10	8	18
Measles (all ages)			NIL
Whooping Cough (all ages)			NIL
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			NIL

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural
District of Camelford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

The number of live births fell by eleven and the number of
deaths by four, the adverse balance of deaths over births thus
increasing from six in 1959 to thirteen in 1960. The estimated mid-year
population showed a decrease of forty. Heart disease in various forms,
cancer, and vascular lesions of the nervous system, in that order, were
at the head of the list of causes of death. There was one stillbirth,
and the death of one infant was recorded.

In the early part of the year, thirteen cases of scarlet fever,
of a mild type, were notified. The incidence of infectious disease
otherwise was low. There were no cases of poliomyelitis and an extended
scheme of vaccination against this disease continued during the year.

The discussions on the amalgamation of water undertakings in the
area continued, resulting in the formation, by agreement, of the North
Cornwall Water Board, of which this Council became a constituent member.
The supply of water to satisfy modern public demands and present-day
standards of purity is a specialised and increasingly complex field of
public health engineering, which the resources of one small authority are
inadequate to meet. The formation of this new Board is therefore a welcome
development.

I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Haylett, the Council's
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, for his valuable assistance in the
preparation of this report and in all aspects of our work together. To
Mr. Hawkey, the Clerk of the Council, and his staff, I am indebted for much
help and I am glad to continue the record of my appreciation of the co-
operation of the General Medical Practitioners of the district.

It is a pleasure, once again, to acknowledge the Council's constant
encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) 52,544. Camelford Rural District is the country from Delabole Point in Port Isaac^{Bay} to Strangles Beach, north of Boscastle, inland to St. Clether and south to St. Breward, and consists for the most part of three plateaux 400 ft. 700 ft. and 1,100 ft. above sea level.

The geology of the District is very complex, due to much faulting and over-thrusting. The rocks in the area west of the River Camel are Upper Devonian, and it is in these beds that the famous Delabole Slate has been quarried for several centuries. Along the northern boundary running east to west is the Davidstow anti-cline, the northern flank of which disappears under the culm measures near Boscastle.

The beds in the anti-cline can be seen in the Tintagel Cliff Sections, black shales, slates and volcanics are well exposed. East of the River Camel is the granite mass of Bodmin Moor and at St. Breward a fine silver grey granite of the highest quality is quarried.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1960 to be 7,180 compared with 7,220 in the previous year.

Deaths. The total number of deaths assigned to the District for the year was 96 compared with 100 in 1959. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 13.37 compared with 13.85 in the previous year.

The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1956	90	53	37	12.33
1957	77	43	34	10.66
1958	105	52	53	14.54
1959	100	45	55	13.85
1960	96	51	45	13.37

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District, an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.90 for the District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 12.03 which may be compared with that of 11.5 for England and Wales.

Births. The number of live births assigned to this District was 83 compared with 94 in 1959. The rate per thousand of the population was 11.56. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.13) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 13.06 for this District compares with 17.1 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was one stillbirth during 1960.

Illegitimate Births - There were 2 illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year, 1 male and 1 female, compared with 5 in 1959. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 2.41 per cent.

Maternal Mortality. No case of death during pregnancy was recorded.

Infant Mortality. The death of one infant in the first year of life was recorded during the year. The cause of death was as follows :-

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F	1 month	Congenital Pyloric Stenosis

NOTE: Vital Statistics. It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to the other, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	5	1	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	3	7
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	4	8	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	7	4	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5
20. Other heart disease	8	10	18
21. Other circulatory disease	4	2	6
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	-	3
24. Bronchitis	3	1	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined causes	3	5	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
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	51	45	96
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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
- (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing : Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting : The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and, with special training in the care of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Infant Welfare Centre : Monthly Infant Welfare Clinics are held at Camelford and St. Breward.
 - (d) Dental Clinic : Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and at Camelford and Delabole.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation : Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided at the Infant Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
 - (f) Home Help Service : Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service : A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilecon sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

- (h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care : A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the home treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's medical and nursing staff.
- (i) Mental Health : The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the District works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department : As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
Dental Inspection and Treatment of pupils
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
Treatment Clinics as follows :-

Dental Clinic - alternate Wednesdays at Camelford and Delabole, and at Health Clinic, Launceston.
Child Guidance - by arrangement at Plymouth Child Guidance Clinic.

III Welfare Department : This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area.

In-patient and out-patient facilities are provided by the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin, Launceston Hospital and hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth and the Isolation Hospital, Truro, and tuberculosis patients to Tehidy or Didworthy Sanatoria.

Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin, and by Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly in Camelford, and physiotherapy clinics are held at Tavistock Hospital, Dawfield Hospital, Holsworthy, and at Bodmin. Chest Clinic sessions are held at Launceston Hospital and at the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin. An ophthalmic clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Health Clinic, Launceston and at Camelford. A specialist ante-natal clinic is held at Launceston Health Clinic weekly.

Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories, Exeter and Plymouth, to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY

The water supplies for the District show no change from those given in the report for 1959. During the year, however, the formation of the North Cornwall Water Board, by the amalgamation of the Bodmin Borough Council, Padstow Urban District Council, the Rural Districts of Camelford and Wadebridge, became a fact, the new Board coming into operation on 1st January, 1961.

The formation of this Board should ultimately lead to better supplies throughout the district, and the Council should ask the Board to give urgent attention to the northern parts and to the supplementation of the Boscastle supply, which for years has been causing considerable anxiety, particularly in the holiday periods.

WATER SAMPLES 1960

A. Bacteriological

(i) Public Piped Supplies

Ministry of Health Classification

<u>District</u>	<u>Excellent Class 1</u>	<u>Satisfactory Class 2</u>	<u>Suspicious Class 3</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory Class 4</u>
Boscastle	2	-	-	1
Camelford	-	2	-	-
St. Breward	1	-	-	-
	3	2	-	1

(ii) Private Supplies

	<u>Excellent Class 1</u>	<u>Satisfactory Class 2</u>	<u>Suspicious Class 3</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory Class 4</u>
Advent	1	-	-	1
Boscastle	1	-	-	1
Camelford	1	2	-	4
St. Breward	1	-	-	-
	4	2	-	6
GRAND TOTALS	7	4	-	7

B. Chemical

(i) Public Supplies Analysis - NIL

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council have modern sewage schemes in the parishes of Tintagel, Boscastle, St. Breward and St. Teath. In the case of Tintagel, there are two sea outfalls which cause no known ill effect. Both discharge directly into the Atlantic Ocean and are a considerable distance away from any bathing beach.

At Boscastle the whole of the sewage is discharged directly out to sea and again is nowhere near any bathing beach.

At St. Breward, the works, which were completed in 1958, produce a satisfactory effluent which discharges directly into the River Camel.

The Parish of St. Teath has two works which were completed in the immediate post-war period. At Treknow, a modern works discharges treated sewage into a stream which considerably dilutes the effluent before it reaches the bathing beach at Trebarwith Strand.

The effluent from the Camelford works continues to be unsatisfactory. The proposed new works, which will also serve the nearby hamlets of Trevia and Tregoodwell, should remedy this state of affairs.

Public Cleansing

A comprehensive scheme covering 90% of the properties in this district is in operation for the collection and disposal of all house and trade refuse. During the year the cost of this service was £1,428 in which the vehicle travelled 9,608 miles to collect 915 loads estimated to weigh 4,575 tons. This was disposed of at one or other of the Council's four tips.

It is interesting to note that the cost of collection and disposal per ton has dropped from 9/2d. in 1952/53, when a comprehensive scheme was first begun, to 6/3d. during the current year. The reduction in cost, in spite of the general tendency to increase, is probably due to the fact that the whole of the refuse collected has practically doubled in the eight year period whilst the number of miles travelled has not increased much over 20%.

At all of the tips controlled tipping is not possible, but on two of the tips the whole area is levelled and covered with soil and ashes at least twice every twelve months and no nuisances appear to arise.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year under review, the Council ceased to operate a joint scheme with Wadebridge Rural District and Padstow Urban District and inaugurated their own scheme, which not only provides for the treatment of rat and mouse infestation in private houses, but also for the treatment of infestation by all vermin, excluding rabbits, on all other properties in this area.

Whilst this scheme is still in its infancy, there appears to be little doubt that the services offered are being used and credit should be given to the Council for operating such a service which appears to be unique in the South West of England.

HOUSING

Although it is no longer necessary for detailed housing statistics to be given in Annual Reports, it is of interest to note that during the year under review some 498 inspections were made under the Public Health and Housing Acts and 17 houses were found to be in such a state as to be injurious to health and unfit for human habitation. Action was taken under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 in connection with twelve houses and under Section 42 of the same Act in respect of six houses.

Under the Housing Acts, 1949 - 1959, five applications were received for Discretionary Grants, and work was completed during the year on four at a total expenditure of £6,283, towards which the Council made Grants totalling £1,945. There were twentynine applications for Standard Grants received under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and during the period under review, thirteen dwellings were improved at a total expenditure of £1,855, towards which the Council made Grants totalling £587. 18. Od.

During the year, no new houses were erected by the Council, but eight were completed by private enterprise.

At the end of the year, there remained on the Council's housing list some 71 applications, several of which were from persons not resident in this district who wished to retire in this area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. It places on the Council the duty of securing the necessary care and attention for persons who :

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The action is taken on the certificate of the medical officer of health, and involves the making of an order, by a court of summary jurisdiction, for the removal of the person concerned to a suitable hospital or other place. The order is effective for up to three months and is renewable by the court for similar periods. It applies mainly to aged persons living in

insanitary surroundings to whom the other conditions of the section apply, and is taken, as a rule, only after the failure of all efforts to persuade the individual to enter voluntarily some institution where the necessary care and attention are available.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, modified the procedure to allow of the removal of such persons in conditions of urgency on the order of a single magistrate after the submission of certificates by the medical officer of health and one other medical practitioner, for a maximum period of three weeks. This period may be extended, if necessary, by the action laid down by Section 47 of the main Act.

It was unnecessary to take any action under these Acts during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, three licences were issued to enable dealers whose premises are within the District to sell milk.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Under these Regulations, which came into operation during the year, the County Council, as food and drugs authority, became responsible for the registration of dealers in milk throughout the County. This aspect of the Regulations came into effect on 1st January, 1961. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food continues to be responsible for the issue of licences to producers.

2. Ice-Cream

There are 30 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream and of these only one manufactures the product. It is now possible for Local Authorities to exercise more stringent control over ice-cream manufacturers and mainly due to the co-operation of the trade, the day of the individual manufacture of ice-cream has disappeared in favour of the five or more larger manufacturers.

3. Condemnation of Unsound Food

During 1960 the quantity of food condemned was as follows :-

	<u>Qrts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Tinned Cooked Ham	2	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Corned Beef		6
Tinned Cooked Shoulder Bacon		12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Whole Chicken		3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter		14
Tea		10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Peaches		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Pineapple Tidbits		3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Apricots		1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Tomatoes		2
Tinned Coffee		$\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Pears		13
One Carcase of Pig	3	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	22

4. Meat Inspection

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district. The majority of home killed meat is supplied by the Launceston or Wadebridge Abattoirs where meat inspection is virtually one hundred per cent.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Classified List of Registered Factories as
at 31st December, 1960.

<u>Nature of Employment</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
1. Blacksmiths	-	1
2. Motor Repairs, Garages	6	2
3. Carpentry, Joinery and Sawmills	3	3
4. Monumental Masons	1	-
5. Plumbers	-	-
6. Bakeries	3	-
7. Coach Painters	-	-
8. Granite Works	1	-
9. Knitwear	-	1
10. Bootmaker, Harness and Boot Repairs	-	1
11. Pottery Manufacturing	2	-
12. Cheese	1	-
13. Processing Slate Granules	1	-
14. Engineering	1	-
15. Concrete Products	2	-
16. Egg Grading and Packing	2	-
17. Cabinet Maker	-	1
18. Animal Foodstuffs	1	-
19. Domestic Electrical Repairs	1	-

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, relapsing fever, plague, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, acute encephalitis, meningococcal infection, anthrax and food poisoning.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was reported during the year, during which 50 primary vaccinations and 1 re-vaccination were carried out.

Diphtheria. No cases were notified during the year. 78 children received a complete course of primary immunisation, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all cases.

Measles. Two cases were notified during 1960.

Whooping Cough. Three cases of this infection were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever. Thirteen cases were notified during the year, nine occurring in February. The infection was mild, and hospital admission was arranged in only one case, in which the diagnosis was dubious and was not definitely confirmed. The cases occurred in several parishes of the district.

Rheumatic Fever. This disease is notifiable in the County of Cornwall in persons up to the age of 16 years, but is not generally notifiable throughout the country. One case was notified in March.

Poliomyelitis. No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Vaccination against this disease continued, the Minister of Health extending the eligible age-groups to include persons up to 40 years of age, and introducing further priority classes. During the year, 280 persons in all the age groups and priority classes received the primary course of two injections. By the end of the year, 1,725 persons had received the course of two injections since the beginning of the scheme in 1956, and, of these, 1,367 had also had their third injection.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.59	30	6	15	3
No. of cases notified during the year	2	-	-	-
Cases Restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	1	-
Cases Removed	2	-	2	1
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Total on Register 31.12.60	30	6	14	2
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No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 1/2 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of Tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and after-care of the patients.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physicians at the Chest Clinics at Launceston Hospital, and East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the Clinics, follow up the patients in their homes, trace contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as most valuable and essential "liaison officers" between the curative and preventive services, bridge a most alarming gap.

All susceptible contacts in the District are offered B.C.G. Vaccination, and most avail themselves of this method of protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school leavers continued during the year, again with an excellent response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung. During 1960, a further six deaths, five males and one female, were certified as being due to cancer of the lung, the total number of deaths from all forms of cancer during the year being 18, 10 male and 8 female. This brings the total of deaths from this form of cancer since 1949 to 19, 15 male and 4 female. During the same period, there have been 73 male and 99 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSISAge and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths 1960

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR	POPULATION (Estimated)	BIRTHS		DEATHS			
		Number	Crude Rate	Under 1 year		All ages	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1956	7,300	76	10.41	-	-	90	12.33
1957	7,260	94	12.94	1	10.63	77	10.66
1958	7,220	105	14.54	7	66.66	105	14.54
1959	7,220	94	13.02	5	53.19	100	13.85
1960	7,180	83	11.56	1	12.05	96	13.37

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	9	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	19

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. (i.e. Factories with- out power)	9	30	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (i.e. Factories with power)	25	25	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises) (i.e. Elec- trical Stations, Institutions and Sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineer- ing Construction)	7	32	-	-
Total	41	87	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)					
Overcrowding (Section 2)					
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)					
Total					

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel. Making, etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-

